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NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 3	May 12	EXTEND option available in structure searching
NEWS 4	May 12	Polymer links for the POLYLINK command completed in REGISTRY
NEWS 5	May 27	New UPM (Update Code Maximum) field for more efficient patent SDIs in CAplus
NEWS 6	May 27	CAplus super roles and document types searchable in REGISTRY
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NEWS 9	Jul 12	BEILSTEIN enhanced with new display and select options, resulting in a closer connection to BABS
NEWS 10	Jul 30	BEILSTEIN on STN workshop to be held August 24 in conjunction with the 228th ACS National Meeting
NEWS 11	AUG 02	IFIPAT/IFIUDB/IFICDB reloaded with new search and display fields
NEWS 12	AUG 02	CAplus and CA patent records enhanced with European and Japan Patent Office Classifications
NEWS 13	AUG 02	STN User Update to be held August 22 in conjunction with the 228th ACS National Meeting
NEWS 14	AUG 02	The Analysis Edition of STN Express with Discover! (Version 7.01 for Windows) now available
NEWS 15	AUG 04	Pricing for the Save Answers for SciFinder Wizard within STN Express with Discover! will change September 1, 2004
NEWS 16	AUG 27	BIOCOMMERCE: Changes and enhancements to content coverage
NEWS 17	AUG 27	BIOTECHABS/BIOTECHDS: Two new display fields added for legal status data from INPADOC
NEWS 18	SEP 01	INPADOC: New family current-awareness alert (SDI) available
NEWS 19	SEP 01	New pricing for the Save Answers for SciFinder Wizard within STN Express with Discover!
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NEWS EXPRESS	JULY 30 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.01, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 11 AUGUST 2004
NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
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Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

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* * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:52:59 ON 10 SEP 2004

=> file .meeting
'EVENTLINE' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME
Enter "HELP FILE NAMES" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of files
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FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 12:53:12 ON 10 SEP 2004

FILE 'BIOTECHNO' ENTERED AT 12:53:12 ON 10 SEP 2004

FILE 'CONFSCI' ENTERED AT 12:53:12 ON 10 SEP 2004

FILE 'HEALSAFE' ENTERED AT 12:53:12 ON 10 SEP 2004

FILE 'IMSDRUGCONF' ENTERED AT 12:53:12 ON 10 SEP 2004

FILE 'LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 12:53:12 ON 10 SEP 2004

FILE 'MEDICONF' ENTERED AT 12:53:12 ON 10 SEP 2004

FILE 'PASCAL' ENTERED AT 12:53:12 ON 10 SEP 2004

=> (HER2)(2A)(ECD)(8A)antibody

L1	0	FILE AGRICOLA
L2	0	FILE BIOTECHNO
L3	0	FILE CONFSCI
L4	0	FILE HEALSAFE
L5	0	FILE IMSDRUGCONF
L6	0	FILE LIFESCI
L7	0	FILE MEDICONF
L8	0	FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L9	0	(HER2)(2A)(ECD)(8A) ANTIBODY

=> park j/au

L10	82	FILE AGRICOLA
L11	228	FILE BIOTECHNO
L12	179	FILE CONFSCI
L13	15	FILE HEALSAFE

'AU' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE

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L14           0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF
L15         249 FILE LIFESCI
'AU' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L16           0 FILE MEDICONF
L17         507 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L18        1260 PARK J/AU

=> l18 and breast cancer
L19           0 FILE AGRICOLA
L20           3 FILE BIOTECHNO
L21           1 FILE CONFSCI
L22           0 FILE HEALSAFE
L23           0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF
L24           1 FILE LIFESCI
L25           0 FILE MEDICONF
L26           0 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L27           5 L18 AND BREAST CANCER

=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l27
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'IMSDRUGCONF, MEDICONF'.
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L27
L28            5 DUP REM L27 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l28 ibib abs total

L28   ANSWER 1 OF 5  BIOTECHNO  COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2002:34791099   BIOTECHNO
TITLE:                    Evaluation of HER-2/neu gene amplification and
                          overexpression: Comparison of frequently used assay
                          methods in a molecularly characterized cohort of
                          breast cancer specimens
AUTHOR:                   Press M.F.; Slamon D.J.; Flom K.J.; Park J.;
                          Zhou J.-Y.; Bernstein L.
CORPORATE SOURCE:         Dr. M.F. Press, Norris Topping Tower, U.S.C./Norris
                          Compreh. Cancer Center, 1441 Eastlake Ave, Los
                          Angeles, CA 90033, United States.
                          E-mail: press@hsc.usc.edu
SOURCE:                   Journal of Clinical Oncology, (15 JUL 2002), 20/14
                          (3095-3105), 58 reference(s)
                          CODEN: JCONDN  ISSN: 0732-183X
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Journal; Article
COUNTRY:                  United States
LANGUAGE:                 English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE:         English
AN    2002:34791099   BIOTECHNO
AB    Purpose: To compare and evaluate HER-2/neu clinical assay methods.
      Materials and Methods: One hundred seventeen breast
      cancer specimens with known HER-2/neu amplification and
      overexpression status were assayed with four different
      immunohistochemical assays and two different fluorescence in situ
      hybridization (FISH) assays. Results: The accuracy of the FISH assays for
      HER-2/neu gene amplification was high, 97.4% for the Vysis Path Vision
      assay (Vysis, Inc, Downers Grove, IL) and 95.7% for the the Ventana
      INFORM assay (Ventana, Medical Systems, Inc, Tucson, AZ). The
      immunohistochemical assay with the highest accuracy for HER-2/neu
      overexpression was obtained with R60 polyclonal antibody (96.6%),
      followed by immunohistochemical assays performed with 10H8 monoclonal
      antibody (95.7%), the Ventana CB11 monoclonal antibody (89.7%), and the
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DAKO HercepTest (88.9%; Dako, Corp, Carpinteria, CA). Only the sensitivities, and therefore, overall accuracy, of the DAKO Herceptest and Ventana CB11 immunohistochemical assays were significantly different from the more sensitive FISH assay. Conclusion: Based on these findings, the FISH assays were highly accurate, with immunohistochemical assays performed with R60 and 10H8 nearly as accurate. The DAKO HercepTest and the Ventana CB11 immunohistochemical assay were statistically significantly different from the Vysis FISH assay in evaluating these previously molecularly characterized **breast cancer** specimens. .COPYRGT. 2002 by American Society of Clinical Oncology.

L28 ANSWER 2 OF 5 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2004 CSA on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:1316 LIFESCI
TITLE: A new strategy for the diagnosis of MAGE-expressing cancers
AUTHOR: **Park, J.**; Kwon, T.K.; Kim, I.; Sohn, S.; Kim, Y.; Kim, C.; Bae, O.S.; Lee, K.S.; Lee, K.; Lee, C.; Chang, H.; Choe, B.; Ahn, S.Y.; Jeon, C.*
CORPORATE SOURCE: The Institute of Medical Science, Keimyung University School of Medicine, iCG Co., Taegu, South Korea; E-mail: chjeon@cuth.cataegu.ac.kr
SOURCE: Journal of Immunological Methods [J. Immunol. Methods], (20020801) vol. 266, no. 1-2, pp. 79-86. ISSN: 0022-1759.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: F
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB The expression of melanoma antigen gene (MAGE), coding for tumor antigens recognized by cytotoxic T cell, is highly specific to cancer cells, but their use in the detection of a few cancer cells by reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) has been limited by the low frequency of expression of individual MAGE genes. In order to increase MAGE detection rate in RT-PCR assay, here, we designed multiple MAGEs recognizing primers (MMRPs) that can bind to the sequences of cDNA of MAGE-1, -2, -3, -4a, -4b, -5a, -5b and-6 (MAGE 1-6) together. The nested RT-PCR assay using MMRPs, MAGE 1-6 assay, detected MAGE messages of 1 to 5 SNU484 cells in a background of 107 SNU638 cells. MAGE detection rate of MAGE 1-6 assay in cancers was higher than that of nested RT-PCR that detects single MAGE gene expression. The expressions of MAGE genes was detected by MAGE 1-6 assay in 70.4% (19/27) of head and neck cancer tissues, 91.7% (11/12) of **breast cancer** tissues, 75% (9/12) of lung cancer tissues. However, they were not detected in 18 benign lesions and 20 normal head and neck tissues and 30 blood samples from healthy donor. In conclusions, MAGE 1-6 assay can detect any cancer cells that express at least one of eight MAGE subtype genes, and this method may be very useful for the diagnosis of MAGE-expressing cancers.

L28 ANSWER 3 OF 5 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:32336703 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Correlation of hematopoietic progenitor cell count determined by the SE-9000.TM. automated hematology analyzer with CD34.sup.+ cell count by flow cytometry in leukapheresis products
AUTHOR: Keon Uk Park; Sang Hee Kim; Suh C.; Kim S.; Sun Jong Lee; Jung Sun Park; Hwa Jung Cho; Kang Wook Kim; Lee K.; Hyo Jung Kim; **Park J.**; Young Joo Min; Jeong Gyoon Kim; Kim T.; Je Hwan Lee; Sung Bae Kim; Sang We Kim; Kyoo Hyung Lee; Jung Shin Lee; Woo Kun Kim; Chan Jeong Park; Hyun Sook Chi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. K.U. Park, Department of Medicine, Dongguk Univ. College of Medicine, 1090-1 Sukjang-Dong, Kyongju, Kyongbuk 780-350, South Korea. E-mail: kupark@dumc.or.kr
SOURCE: American Journal of Hematology, (2001), 67/1 (42-47),

15 reference(s)
CODEN: AJHEDD ISSN: 0361-8609
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 2001:32336703 BIOTECHNO
AB The yield of stem cell collection after mobilization is crucial for autologous peripheral blood stem cell (PBSC) transplantation. Quantitative determinations of CD34.sup.+ cells using flow cytometry or stem cell culture have been used, but these methods require much time, technical experience, and expensive reagents. The automated hematology analyzer (Sysmex SE-9000.TM., TOA, Japan) equipped with the Immature Information (IMI) channel for immature myeloid cells can detect IMI.sup.+ cells within 90 sec. Detection is made possible by the combination of a special reagent system and direct current/radiofrequency biosensors. We studied the relation of IMI.sup.+ cells and variable cell counts with CD34.sup.+ cell yield in autologous stem cell harvest. In a series of 32 patients (median age, 44 years; M:F = 11:21), 184 leukaphereses were performed after mobilization regimens with chemotherapy and G-CSF or G-CSF alone. Full blood cell counts were enumerated on peripheral blood (PB) samples taken prior to each leukapheresis. Mononuclear cell (MNC) and IMI.sup.+ cell counts by automated hematology analyzer and flow cytometry based CD34.sup.+ cell yield were measured on the harvested product. The relationship among PB white blood cells (WBC), PB monocytes, IMI.sup.+ cells, MNC, and CD34.sup.+ cell yield in a single leukapheresis was estimated by Pearson correlation analysis. PB WBC count showed no correlation with CD34.sup.+ cell yield in a single leukapheresis (r= 0.02, P= 0.81). PB monocyte count showed a weak correlation (r= 0.21, P= 0.01) and MNC in harvest also showed a weak correlation (r= 0.36, P= 0.0001) with CD34.sup.+ cell yield. In contrast, CD34.sup.+ cell yield correlated well with IMI.sup.+ cell count (r = 0.68, P = 0.0001), and data could be fitted by a linear regression equation, y = 0.330 + 0.974x. IMI.sup.+ cell assay by the automated hematology analyzer correlated well with the CD34.sup.+ cell yield in a mobilized autologous stem cell harvest. The IMI.sup.+ cell count might be used as a simple and efficient indicator of blood stem cell mobilization and collection. .COPYRGT. 2001 Wiley-Liss, Inc.

L28 ANSWER 4 OF 5 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:29125011 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Differential display, subtractive hybridization, and application of methodology to search for point mutations to identify genetic defects responsible for progression in MCF10AT model of human breast disease
AUTHOR: Miller F.R.; Barnbabas N.; Liu X.; Wang B.; **Park J.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. F.R. Miller, Breast Cancer Porgram, Barbara Ann Karmanos Can. Institute, 110 E. Warren Ave., Detroit, MI 48201, United States.
E-mail: millerr@karmanos.org
SOURCE: Electrophoresis, (1999), 20/2 (256-260), 18 reference(s)
CODEN: ELCTDN ISSN: 0173-0835
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: Germany, Federal Republic of
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 1999:29125011 BIOTECHNO
AB We describe initial studies utilizing three methods to detect differences in gene expression: (i) differential display with polyT-anchored primers; (ii) differential display with RNA arbitrarily primed polymerase chain reaction (RAP-PCR), and (iii) cDNA subtractive hybridization. Subtractive hybridization, which detects qualitative differences in gene expression,

revealed no differences between a human cell line (MCF10A), orginated by spontaneous immortalization of breast epithelial cells, and MCF10CA1 cells, a recently derived fully malignant, metastatic variant. The standard method of differential display with polyT anchored primers detected in excess of 100 differentially displayed bands but differential expression could seldom be verified by Northern blotting. However, RAP-PCR products frequently represent the coding region and fewer bands are detected. One gene of interest is a zinc finger protein which may be expressed more in the preneoplastic lesion-forming cells than in nonlesion-forming cells. Because most bands are not consistently differentially displayed among the variants of the MCF10 model, we suspect that point mutations rather than differential quantitative gene expression is responsible for some stage of progression. We propose that differential display of RAP-PCR products on nondenaturing gels might also detect point mutation differences.

L28 ANSWER 5 OF 5 CONFSCI COPYRIGHT 2004 CSA on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:63255 CONFSCI
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97-004265
TITLE: In search of sporadic **breast cancer** genes in human breast MCF10AT preneoplastic model
AUTHOR: Miller, F.R.; **Park, J.**; Heppner, G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Karmanos Cancer Inst., Detroit, MI 48201, USA
SOURCE: Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, 9650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20814-3998, Abstracts available. Paper No. 2405.
Meeting Info.: 962 0008: Joint Annual Meeting of the American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, The American Society for Investigative Pathology, and The American Association of Immunologists (9620008). New Orleans, LA (USA). 2-6 Jun 1996. American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, The American Society for Investigative Pathology, and The American Association of Immunologists.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
FILE SEGMENT: DCCP
LANGUAGE: English

=> file .chemistry

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	15.33	15.54

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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 12:56:01 ON 10 SEP 2004

=> ECD and breast cancer
L29 46 FILE CAPLUS
L30 25 FILE BIOTECHNO
L31 0 FILE COMPENDEX
L32 3 FILE ANABSTR
L33 0 FILE CERAB
L34 0 FILE METADEX
L35 639 FILE USPATFULL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L36 713 ECD AND BREAST CANCER

=> l36 and interfer
L37 0 FILE CAPLUS
L38 0 FILE BIOTECHNO
L39 0 FILE COMPENDEX
L40 0 FILE ANABSTR
L41 0 FILE CERAB
L42 0 FILE METADEX
L43 0 FILE USPATFULL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L44 0 L36 AND INTERFER

=> l36 and underestimation
L45 0 FILE CAPLUS
L46 0 FILE BIOTECHNO
L47 0 FILE COMPENDEX
L48 0 FILE ANABSTR
L49 0 FILE CERAB
L50 0 FILE METADEX
L51 2 FILE USPATFULL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L52 2 L36 AND UNDERESTIMATION

=> d l52 ibib abs total

L52 ANSWER 1 OF 2 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:265970 USPATFULL
TITLE: Novel method for the stabilization of chimeric immunoglobulins or immunoglobulin fragments, and stabilized anti-EGP-2 scFv fragment
INVENTOR(S): Pluckthun, Andreas, Zurich, SWITZERLAND
Honegger, Annemarie, Zurich, SWITZERLAND
Willuda, Jorg, Berlin, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002146846	A1	20021010
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-971543	A1	20011004 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2000-EP3176, filed on 10 Apr 2000, UNKNOWN

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	EP 1999-107030	19990409

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FISH & NEAVE, 1251 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, 50TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY, 10020-1105
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 21
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 7 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1663
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a method for stabilizing chimeric immunoglobulins or immunoglobulin fragments. Furthermore, the invention also provides a stabilized anti-EGP-2 scFv fragment.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L52 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:171913 USPATFULL
TITLE: Analytical method
INVENTOR(S): Ralph, Peter, Orinda, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002090662	A1	20020711
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-921161	A1	20010801 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-225433P	20000815 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 620 NEWPORT CENTER DRIVE, SIXTEENTH FLOOR, NEWPORT BEACH, CA, 92660
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 62
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1268
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The instant invention describes an analytical assay to accurately measure an analyte in the presence of an interfering substance.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> file .jacob

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	20.61	36.15

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:58:46 ON 10 SEP 2004
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=> park j/au
L53 333 FILE CAPLUS

```
L54         475 FILE BIOSIS
L55         428 FILE MEDLINE
L56         608 FILE EMBASE
L57           0 FILE USPATFULL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L58        1844 PARK J/AU

=> l58 and breast cancer
L59           0 FILE CAPLUS
L60           4 FILE BIOSIS
L61           2 FILE MEDLINE
L62           4 FILE EMBASE
L63           0 FILE USPATFULL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L64          10 L58 AND BREAST CANCER

=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l64
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L64
L65           9 DUP REM L64 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> l65 and ecd
L66           0 S L65
L67           0 FILE CAPLUS
L68           4 S L65
L69           0 FILE BIOSIS
L70           2 S L65
L71           0 FILE MEDLINE
L72           3 S L65
L73           0 FILE EMBASE
L74           0 S L65
L75           0 FILE USPATFULL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L76           0 L65 AND ECD

=> l65 and her2
L77           0 S L65
L78           0 FILE CAPLUS
L79           4 S L65
L80           0 FILE BIOSIS
L81           2 S L65
L82           0 FILE MEDLINE
L83           3 S L65
L84           0 FILE EMBASE
L85           0 S L65
L86           0 FILE USPATFULL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L87           0 L65 AND HER2

=> d l65 ibib abs total

L65  ANSWER 1 OF 9  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation.  on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:   2004:80048  BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:    PREV200400075599
TITLE:              MR imaging phenotypes predict response and recurrence in
                    locally advanced breast cancer treated
                    with neoadjuvant chemotherapy.
AUTHOR(S):          Yu, E. W. [Reprint Author]; Hylton, N. [Reprint Author];
                    Partridge, S. [Reprint Author]; Moore, D. [Reprint Author];
                    Au, A. [Reprint Author]; Gibbs, J. [Reprint Author]; Hwang,
```

E.-S. S. [Reprint Author]; Ewing, C. [Reprint Author]; Rugo, H. [Reprint Author]; **Park, J.** [Reprint Author]; Tripathy, D. [Reprint Author]; Chew, K. [Reprint Author]; Esserman, L. J. [Reprint Author]

CORPORATE SOURCE: UCSF, San Francisco, CA, USA

SOURCE: Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, (2003) Vol. 82, No. Supplement 1, pp. S69-S70. print.
Meeting Info.: 26th Annual San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium. San Antonio, TX, USA. December 03-06, 2003.
ISSN: 0167-6806 (ISSN print).

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 Feb 2004
Last Updated on STN: 4 Feb 2004

L65 ANSWER 2 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:79762 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200400075436

TITLE: MRI patterns predict ability to perform breast conservation following neoadjuvant therapy for locally advanced **breast cancer**.

AUTHOR(S): Kaplan, E. [Reprint Author]; Yu, E. [Reprint Author]; Tripathy, D. [Reprint Author]; Rugo, H. [Reprint Author]; **Park, J.** [Reprint Author]; Hwang, S. [Reprint Author]; Ewing, C. [Reprint Author]; Hylton, N. [Reprint Author]; Esserman, L. [Reprint Author]

CORPORATE SOURCE: University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, USA

SOURCE: Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, (2003) Vol. 82, No. Supplement 1, pp. S19. print.
Meeting Info.: 26th Annual San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium. San Antonio, TX, USA. December 03-06, 2003.
ISSN: 0167-6806 (ISSN print).

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 Feb 2004
Last Updated on STN: 4 Feb 2004

L65 ANSWER 3 OF 9 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002264148 EMBASE

TITLE: Evaluation of HER-2/neu gene amplification and overexpression: Comparison of frequently used assay methods in a molecularly characterized cohort of **breast cancer** specimens.

AUTHOR: Press M.F.; Slamon D.J.; Flom K.J.; **Park J.**; Zhou J.-Y.; Bernstein L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. M.F. Press, Norris Topping Tower, U.S.C./Norris Compreh. Cancer Center, 1441 Eastlake Ave, Los Angeles, CA 90033, United States. press@hsc.usc.edu

SOURCE: Journal of Clinical Oncology, (15 Jul 2002) 20/14 (3095-3105).
Refs: 58
ISSN: 0732-183X CODEN: JCONDN

COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
016 Cancer
027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation

LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Purpose: To compare and evaluate HER-2/neu clinical assay methods. Materials and Methods: One hundred seventeen **breast cancer** specimens with known HER-2/neu amplification and overexpression status were assayed with four different immunohistochemical assays and two different fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) assays. Results: The accuracy of the FISH assays for HER-2/neu gene amplification was high, 97.4% for the Vysis Path Vision assay (Vysis, Inc, Downers Grove, IL) and 95.7% for the the Ventana INFORM assay (Ventana, Medical Systems, Inc, Tucson, AZ). The immunohistochemical assay with the highest accuracy for HER-2/neu overexpression was obtained with R60 polyclonal antibody (96.6%), followed by immunohistochemical assays performed with 10H8 monoclonal antibody (95.7%), the Ventana CB11 monoclonal antibody (89.7%), and the DAKO HercepTest (88.9%; Dako, Corp, Carpinteria, CA). Only the sensitivities, and therefore, overall accuracy, of the DAKO Herceptest and Ventana CB11 immunohistochemical assays were significantly different from the more sensitive FISH assay. Conclusion: Based on these findings, the FISH assays were highly accurate, with immunohistochemical assays performed with R60 and 10H8 nearly as accurate. The DAKO HercepTest and the Ventana CB11 immunohistochemical assay were statistically significantly different from the Vysis FISH assay in evaluating these previously molecularly characterized **breast cancer** specimens. .COPYRGT. 2002 by American Society of Clinical Oncology.

L65 ANSWER 4 OF 9 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001563442 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11641531
TITLE: Is body mass index the prognostic factor in **breast cancer**?: a meta-analysis.
AUTHOR: Ryu S Y; Kim C B; Nam C M; Park J K; Kim K S; **Park J**; Yoo S Y; Cho K S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Preventive Medicine, Chosun University College of Medicine, Kwangju, Korea.
SOURCE: Journal of Korean medical science, (2001 Oct) 16 (5) 610-4. Journal code: 8703518. ISSN: 1011-8934.
PUB. COUNTRY: Korea (South)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) (META-ANALYSIS)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200201
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011022
Last Updated on STN: 20020125
Entered Medline: 20020103
AB This study was performed to integrate the results of previous studies that investigated the relationship between body mass index (BMI) and prognosis in **breast cancer**. We reviewed the English literatures using the MEDLINE database from 1966 to 1999. The materials included 12 published articles with a total of 8,029 cases of **breast cancer**. The effect size was obtained from hazard ratio in each study. Homogeneity test was conducted before the integration of each effect size and the result demonstrated that the studies were heterogeneous. A random effect model was used to integrate the overall effect size. The integrated effect size was 1.56 (95% confidence interval, 1.22-2.00). In addition, publication bias should be accounted for because each published study was asymmetric in shape revealed by funnel plot. These results suggest that BMI have a prognostic significance in **breast cancer**. We believe that well-designed longitudinal studies, involving a large number of samples are required to resolve these issues.

L65 ANSWER 5 OF 9 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002022389 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11456056
TITLE: MRI phenotype is associated with response to doxorubicin and cyclophosphamide neoadjuvant chemotherapy in stage III **breast cancer**.
AUTHOR: Esserman L; Kaplan E; Partridge S; Tripathy D; Rugo H; **Park J**; Hwang S; Kuerer H; Sudilovsky D; Lu Y; Hylton N
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Surgery, University of California, San Francisco, USA.. laura.esserman@ucsfmedctr.org
SOURCE: Annals of surgical oncology : official journal of the Society of Surgical Oncology, (2001 Jul) 8 (6) 549-59. Journal code: 9420840. ISSN: 1068-9265.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200112
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020121
Last Updated on STN: 20020121
Entered Medline: 20011204

AB BACKGROUND: The preferred management for women with stage II or locally advanced **breast cancer** (LABC) is neoadjuvant chemotherapy. Pathologic response to chemotherapy has been shown to be an excellent predictor of outcome. Surrogates that can predict pathologic response and outcome will fuel future changes in management. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) demonstrates that patients with LABC have distinct tumor patterns. We investigated whether or not these patterns predict response to therapy. METHODS: Thirty-three women who received neoadjuvant doxorubicin and cyclophosphamide chemotherapy for 4 cycles and serial breast MRI scans before and after therapy were evaluated for this study. Response to therapy was measured by change in the longest diameter on the MRI. RESULTS: Five distinct imaging patterns were identified: circumscribed mass, nodular tissue infiltration diffuse tissue infiltration, patchy enhancement, and septal spread. The likelihood of a partial or complete response as measured by change in longest diameter was 77%, 37.5%, 20%, and 25%, respectively. CONCLUSIONS: MRI affords three-dimensional characterization of tumors and has revealed distinct patterns of tumor presentation that predict response. A multisite trial is being planned to combine imaging and genetic information in an effort to better understand and predict response and, ultimately, to tailor therapy and direct the use of novel agents.

L65 ANSWER 6 OF 9 on STN EMBASE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001152854 EMBASE
TITLE: Correlation of hematopoietic progenitor cell count determined by the SE-9000® automated hematology analyzer with CD34(+) cell count by flow cytometry in leukapheresis products.
AUTHOR: Keon Uk Park; Sang Hee Kim; Suh C.; Kim S.; Sun Jong Lee; Jung Sun Park; Hwa Jung Cho; Kang Wook Kim; Lee K.; Hyo Jung Kim; **Park J.**; Young Joo Min; Jeong Gyoon Kim; Kim T.; Je Hwan Lee; Sung Bae Kim; Sang We Kim; Kyoo Hyung Lee; Jung Shin Lee; Woo Kun Kim; Chan Jeong Park; Hyun Sook Chi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. K.U. Park, Department of Medicine, Dongguk Univ. College of Medicine, 1090-1 Sukjang-Dong, Kyongju, Kyongbuk 780-350, Korea, Republic of. kupark@dumc.or.kr
SOURCE: American Journal of Hematology, (2001) 67/1 (42-47). Refs: 15
ISSN: 0361-8609 CODEN: AJHEDD
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer

025 Hematology
027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
037 Drug Literature Index

LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB The yield of stem cell collection after mobilization is crucial for autologous peripheral blood stem cell (PBSC) transplantation. Quantitative determinations of CD34(+) cells using flow cytometry or stem cell culture have been used, but these methods require much time, technical experience, and expensive reagents. The automated hematology analyzer (Sysmex SE-9000®, TOA, Japan) equipped with the Immature Information (IMI) channel for immature myeloid cells can detect IMI(+) cells within 90 sec. Detection is made possible by the combination of a special reagent system and direct current/radiofrequency biosensors. We studied the relation of IMI(+) cells and variable cell counts with CD34(+) cell yield in autologous stem cell harvest. In a series of 32 patients (median age, 44 years; M:F = 11:21), 184 leukaphereses were performed after mobilization regimens with chemotherapy and G-CSF or G-CSF alone. Full blood cell counts were enumerated on peripheral blood (PB) samples taken prior to each leukapheresis. Mononuclear cell (MNC) and IMI(+) cell counts by automated hematology analyzer and flow cytometry based CD34(+) cell yield were measured on the harvested product. The relationship among PB white blood cells (WBC), PB monocytes, IMI(+) cells, MNC, and CD34(+) cell yield in a single leukapheresis was estimated by Pearson correlation analysis. PB WBC count showed no correlation with CD34(+) cell yield in a single leukapheresis (r= 0.02, P= 0.81). PB monocyte count showed a weak correlation (r= 0.21, P= 0.01) and MNC in harvest also showed a weak correlation (r= 0.36, P= 0.0001) with CD34(+) cell yield. In contrast, CD34(+) cell yield correlated well with IMI(+) cell count (r = 0.68, P = 0.0001), and data could be fitted by a linear regression equation, y = 0.330 + 0.974x. IMI(+) cell assay by the automated hematology analyzer correlated well with the CD34(+) cell yield in a mobilized autologous stem cell harvest. The IMI(+) cell count might be used as a simple and efficient indicator of blood stem cell mobilization and collection.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999096415 EMBASE
TITLE: Differential display, subtractive hybridization, and application of methodology to search for point mutations to identify genetic defects responsible for progression in MCF10AT model of human breast disease.
AUTHOR: Miller F.R.; Barnbabas N.; Liu X.; Wang B.; **Park J.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. F.R. Miller, Breast Cancer Porgram, Barbara Ann Karmanos Can. Institute, 110 E. Warren Ave., Detroit, MI 48201, United States. millerr@karmanos.org
SOURCE: Electrophoresis, (1999) 20/2 (256-260).
Refs: 18
ISSN: 0173-0835 CODEN: ELCTDN
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
016 Cancer
022 Human Genetics

LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB We describe initial studies utilizing three methods to detect differences in gene expression: (i) differential display with polyT-anchored primers; (ii) differential display with RNA arbitrarily primed polymerase chain reaction (RAP-PCR), and (iii) cDNA subtractive hybridization. Subtractive hybridization, which detects qualitative differences in gene expression, revealed no differences between a human cell line (MCF10A), orginated by

spontaneous immortalization of breast epithelial cells, and MCF10CA1 cells, a recently derived fully malignant, metastatic variant. The standard method of differential display with polyT anchored primers detected in excess of 100 differentially displayed bands but differential expression could seldom be verified by Northern blotting. However, RAP-PCR products frequently represent the coding region and fewer bands are detected. One gene of interest is a zinc finger protein which may be expressed more in the preneoplastic lesion-forming cells than in nonlesion-forming cells. Because most bands are not consistently differentially displayed among the variants of the MCF10 model, we suspect that point mutations rather than differential quantitative gene expression is responsible for some stage of progression. We propose that differential display of RAP-PCR products on nondenaturing gels might also detect point mutation differences.

L65 ANSWER 8 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:230569 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799529772
TITLE: Determination of sero-positivity of angiogenic factors in **breast cancer** should be adjusted by menstruation state-matched control value.
AUTHOR(S): Kim, J.; Rha, S.; **Park, J.**; Chung, H.; Kim, J.; Roh, J.; Lee, K.; Kim, B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Clinical Pathol., Inha Univ. Sch. Med., Sungnam 461-192, South Korea
SOURCE: Proceedings of the American Association for Cancer Research Annual Meeting, (1997) Vol. 38, No. 0, pp. 54.
Meeting Info.: Eighty-eighth Annual Meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research. San Diego, California, USA. April 12-16, 1997.
ISSN: 0197-016X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Jun 1997
Last Updated on STN: 2 Jun 1997

L65 ANSWER 9 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:309867 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199699032223
TITLE: In search of sporadic **breast cancer** genes in human breast MCF10AT preneoplastic model.
AUTHOR(S): Miller, F. R.; **Park, J.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Karmanos Cancer Inst., Detroit, MI 48201, USA
SOURCE: FASEB Journal, (1996) Vol. 10, No. 6, pp. A1416.
Meeting Info.: Joint Meeting of the American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, the American Society for Investigative Pathology and the American Association of Immunologists. New Orleans, Louisiana, USA. June 2-6, 1996.
CODEN: FAJOEC. ISSN: 0892-6638.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Jul 1996
Last Updated on STN: 2 Jul 1996